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FILED

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CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BY:

/s/

DEPUTY

6 Attorneys for D & D Group Pty Ltd, D & D Technologies Pty Ltd and D & D
Technologies (USA), Inc.
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8
9 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
10 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
11 **SOUTHERN DIVISION**
12

13 D & D Group Pty Ltd, an
Australian corporation, D & D
14 Technologies Pty Ltd, an Australian
corporation and D & D Technologies
15 (USA), Inc., a California corporation

16 Plaintiffs,
17

18 v.
19

Nationwide Industries, Inc., a Florida
corporation
20

Defendant.
21

CASE NO. **08 CV 0236 WQH POR**

**COMPLAINT FOR INFRINGEMENT
OF U.S. PATENT NO. 5,584,100; and
DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

22 Comes now the Plaintiffs D & D Group Pty Ltd, D & D Technologies Pty Ltd
and D & D Technologies (USA), Inc. who allege and aver the following:
23

24 **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**
25

26 1. This action arises under the patent laws of the United States.
27 Jurisdiction is based upon 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a) and venue is based upon
28 28 U.S.C. §1400(b).

THE PARTIES

2. Plaintiff D & D Group Pty Ltd (hereinafter "D & D Group"), is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Australia, having a principal place of business in Frenchs Forest, Australia.

3. D & D Group is an industry leader in the design of innovative hinges, gate latches and other hardware utilized in the gate/fencing industry. D & D Group is the owner of U.S. Patent No. 5,584,100 for Hinge (hereinafter "the '100 Patent"). A copy of the patent is attached as Exhibit 1.

4. Plaintiff D & D Technologies Pty Ltd, (hereinafter "D & D Technologies Pty") is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of Australia, having a principal place of business in Frenchs Forest, Australia.

5. D & D Technologies Pty is a wholly owned subsidiary of D & D Group, and an exclusive licensee of the '100 Patent. D & D Technologies Pty manufactures the products covered by the '100 Patent.

6. Plaintiff D & D Technologies (USA), Inc. (hereinafter "D & D Technologies USA") is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California with its principal place of business at 7731 Woodwind Road, Huntington Beach, CA, 92647.

7. D & D Technologies USA is the exclusive United States licensee of the '100 Patent and the exclusive distributor of products produced under the '100 Patent. D & D Technologies USA is a wholly owned subsidiary of D & D Technologies Pty and purchases the patented products from D & D Technologies Pty.

8. D & D Group's patented product is sold in the United States by D & D Technologies USA under the trademark TRU CLOSE®. Copies of website advertisements illustrating Plaintiffs' patented hinge are attached hereto as Exhibit 2.

9. Defendant Nationwide Industries, Inc. (hereinafter, "Nationwide") is, upon information and belief, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of

1 Florida with a facility in this District with an address at 1335 Sycamore Avenue,
2 Vista, California 92081, at which Nationwide regularly conducts its business and
3 offers the infringing products for sale.

4 10. Upon information and belief Nationwide has regularly manufactured,
5 offered for sale, and sold within this jurisdiction in the United States hinge products
6 which infringe Plaintiffs' '100 Patent. A photograph of the infringing product is
7 attached hereto as Exhibit 3.

8
9 **CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

10 **(Infringement of U.S. Patent No. 5,584,100)**

11
12 11. Plaintiffs hereby incorporate by reference and repeat and reallege the
13 allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 10, above.

14 12. Defendant Nationwide has infringed U.S. Patent No. 5,584,100 by
15 manufacturing, offering for sale, and selling in the United States the hinge shown in
16 Exhibit 3.

17 13. Upon information and belief, Defendant Nationwide has sold infringing
18 products within this District through its facility located at 1335 Sycamore Avenue,
19 Vista, California 92081.

20 14. Defendant's aforementioned infringement of the '100 Patent has, and is,
21 irreparably damaging Plaintiffs and will continue to irreparably damage Plaintiffs
22 unless and until Defendant's infringement is preliminarily and permanently enjoined
23 by this Court. As a result of the Defendant's infringement, Plaintiffs are entitled to
24 Preliminary and Permanent Injunction relief as provided for under 35 U.S.C. § 283.

25 15. As a result of Defendant's infringement, Plaintiffs are entitled to an
26 award of damages in an amount not less than a reasonable royalty as provided for
27 under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs D & D Group Pty Ltd, D & D Technologies Pty Ltd and D & D Technologies (USA), Inc., pray for judgment against Defendant Nationwide Manufacturing, Inc. as follows:

A. A finding that Defendant has infringed United States Patent No. 5,584,100.

B. Issuance of preliminary and permanent injunctions under 35 U.S.C. § 283 enjoining further acts of infringement of said United States Patent No. 5,584,100.

C. Issuance of preliminary and permanent injunctions prohibiting the Defendant from disposing of any existing inventory of infringing product and from disposing of any tooling used to manufacture the infringing products.

D. An award of damages and costs, including but not limited to:

1. an award of general damages for infringement of U.S. Patent No. 5,584,100 according to 35 U.S.C. § 284.

2. an assessment of costs and disbursements, together with an award of reasonable attorneys' fees and prejudgment interest pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285.

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1 E. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and proper.
2

3 Respectfully submitted,

4 FULWIDER PATTON, LLP

5 Dated: 2/4/08

By: 

6 Gary M. Anderson

7 Michael J. Moffatt

8 Jessica Brookhart-Knost

9 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

10 D & D GROUP PTY LTD, D & D

11 TECHNOLOGIES PTY LTD. and

12 D & D TECHNOLOGIES (USA), INC.
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DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Plaintiffs demand a jury trial of all issues raised by the Complaint which are triable of right by a jury.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: 2/4/08

FULWIDER PATTON LLP

By: 

Gary M. Anderson

Michael J. Moffatt

Jessica Brookhart-Knost

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

D & D GROUP PTY LTD, D & D
TECHNOLOGIES PTY LTD. and
D & D TECHNOLOGIES (USA), INC.



US005584100A

United States Patent [19]

Doyle et al.

[11] **Patent Number:** 5,584,100[45] **Date of Patent:** Dec. 17, 1996[54] **HINGE**

[76] **Inventors:** David Doyle, 21/40B Barry Street,
Neutral Bay New South Wales 2089;
Neil Dunne, 5/19-23 Cairo Street,
Camberay New South Wales 2062;
Mark Cumming, 22 Crestwood
Avenue, Niagara Park New South Wales
2250, all of Australia

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FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

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[21] **Appl. No.:** 190,024[22] **PCT Filed:** Jul. 29, 1992[86] **PCT No.:** PCT/AU92/00392

§ 371 Date: Jan. 28, 1994

§ 102(e) Date: Jan. 28, 1994

[87] **PCT Pub. No.:** WO93/03249

PCT Pub. Date: Feb. 18, 1993

[30] **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jul. 29, 1991 [AU] Australia PK7474

[51] **Int. Cl.⁶** E05F 1/08[52] **U.S. Cl.** 16/301; 16/300; 16/299[58] **Field of Search** 16/298-301[56] **References Cited****U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS**

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Primary Examiner—M. Rachuba*Assistant Examiner*—Donald M. Gutiey*Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Davis and Bujold[57] **ABSTRACT**

The hinge comprises a first hinge member (11) and a second hinge member (12). The first hinge member comprises a cylindrical housing (16) having first and second open ends (17 and 18 respectively). The cylindrical housing (16) is located between flange members (26 and 27) of the second hinge member (12). A torsion spring (20) is provided inside the cylindrical housing (16) and one end (21) fits into a recess (22) at end (18) of the cylindrical housing (16) and the other end fits into a recess (36) in a coupling element (30) which is located at the other end (17) of the cylindrical housing (16). The coupling element (30) has a hexagonal engagement surface (39) which engages a matching engagement surface in flange (27). By depressing the coupling element (30) so that it is no longer in engagement with flange member (27), the coupling element (30) can be turned so that its hexagonal external surface (39) is in a different orientation with respect to the matching hexagonal surface of the flange (27), when pressure on the coupling element is released.

6 Claims, 4 Drawing Sheets

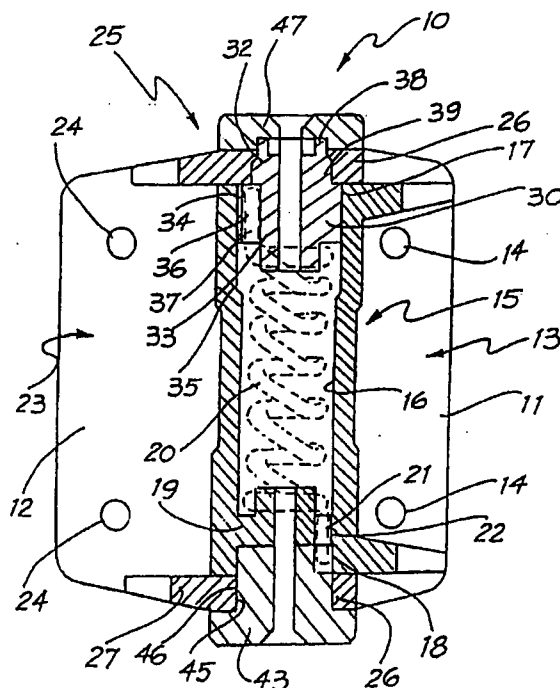


Exhibit 1

U.S. Patent

Dec. 17, 1996

Sheet 1 of 4

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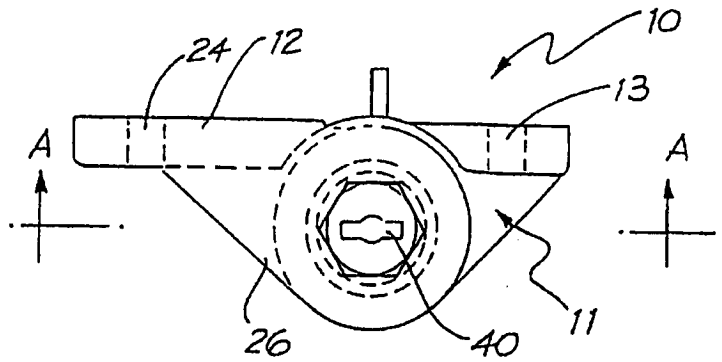


FIG. 1

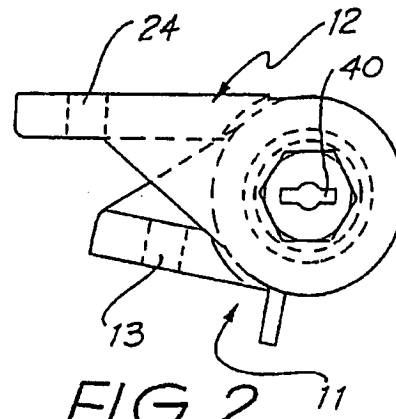


FIG. 2

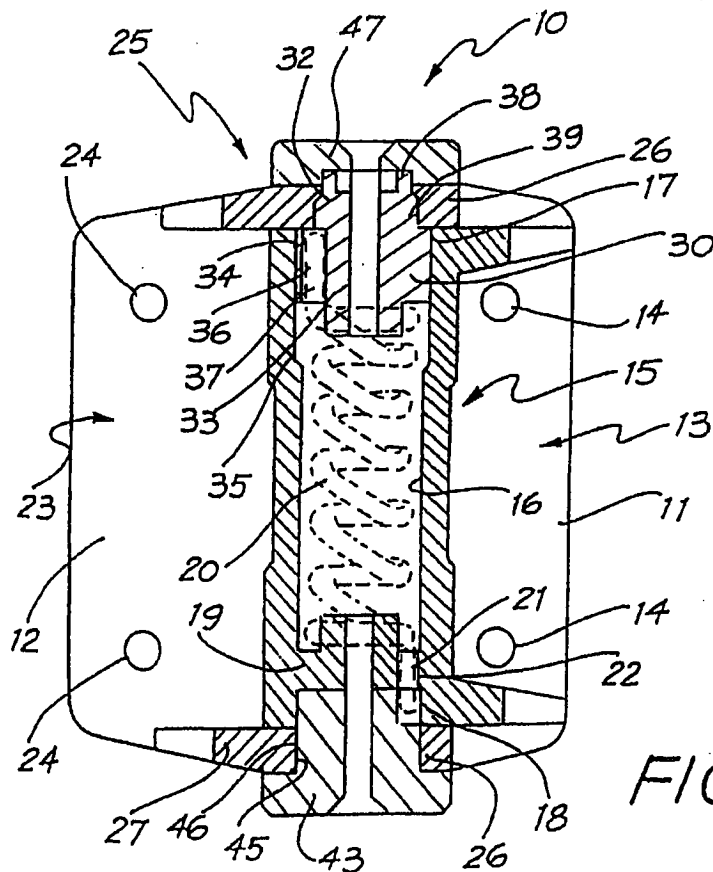


FIG. 3

Exhibit 1

U.S. Patent

Dec. 17, 1996

Sheet 2 of 4

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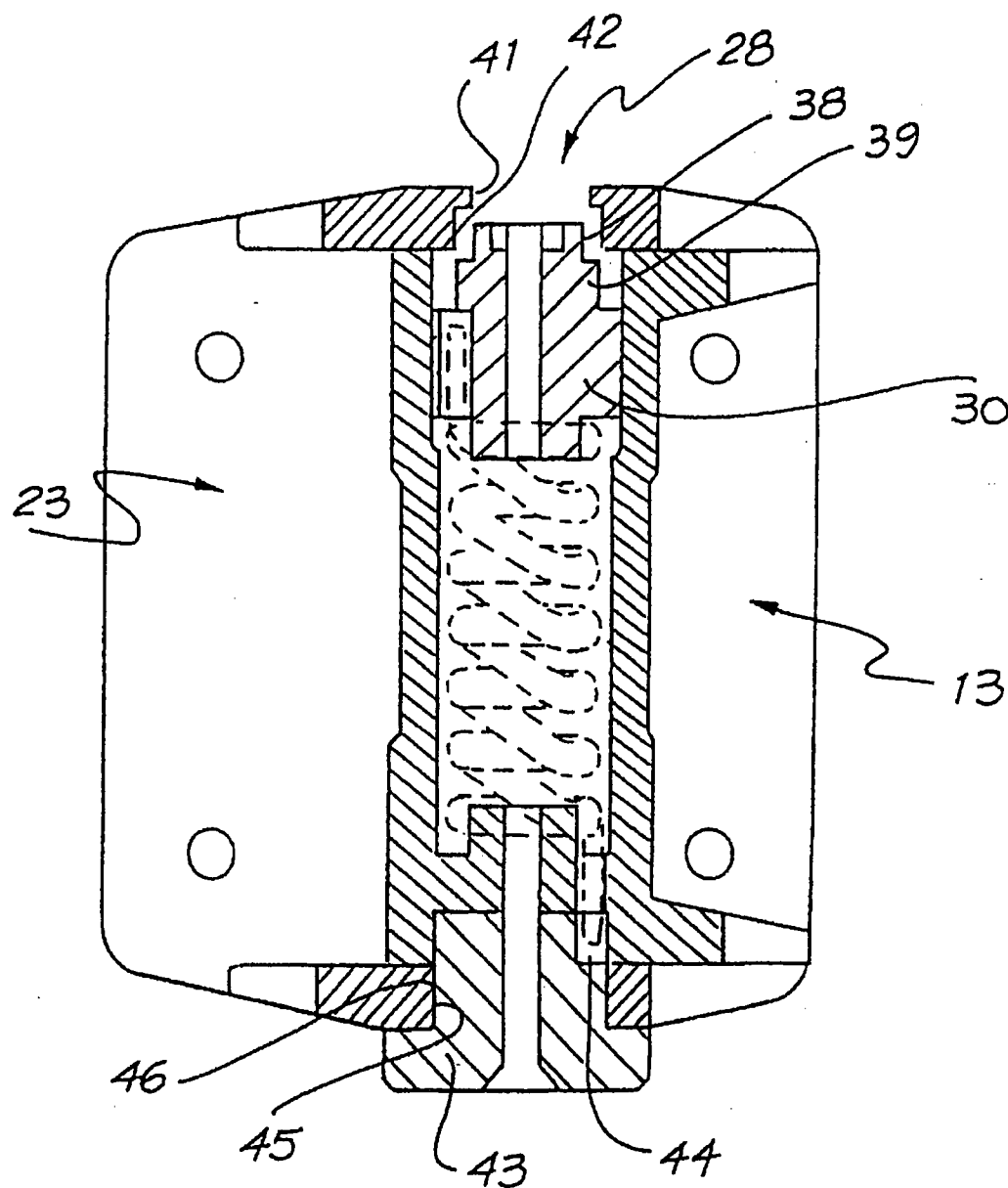


FIG. 4

Exhibit 1

U.S. Patent

Dec. 17, 1996

Sheet 3 of 4

5,584,100

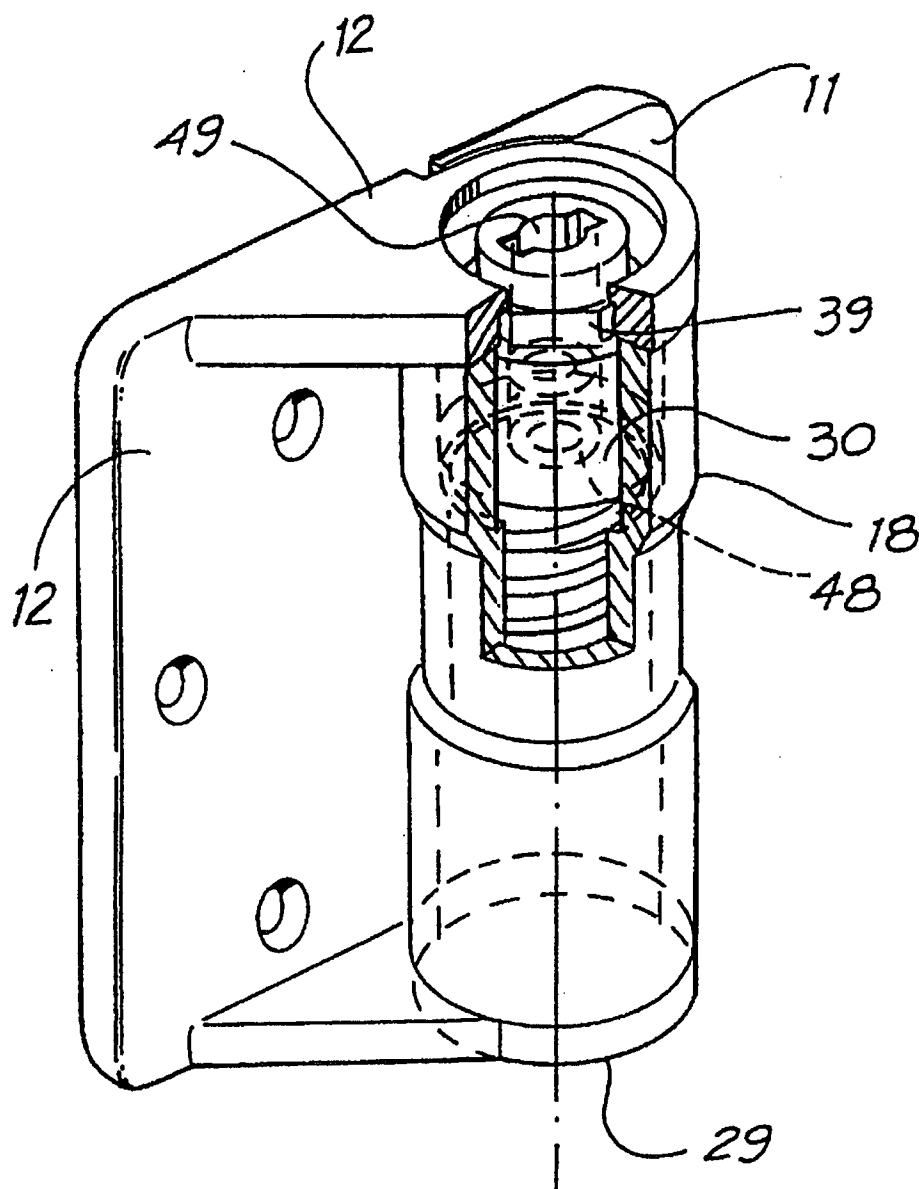


FIG. 5

Exhibit 1

U.S. Patent

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Sheet 4 of 4

5,584,100

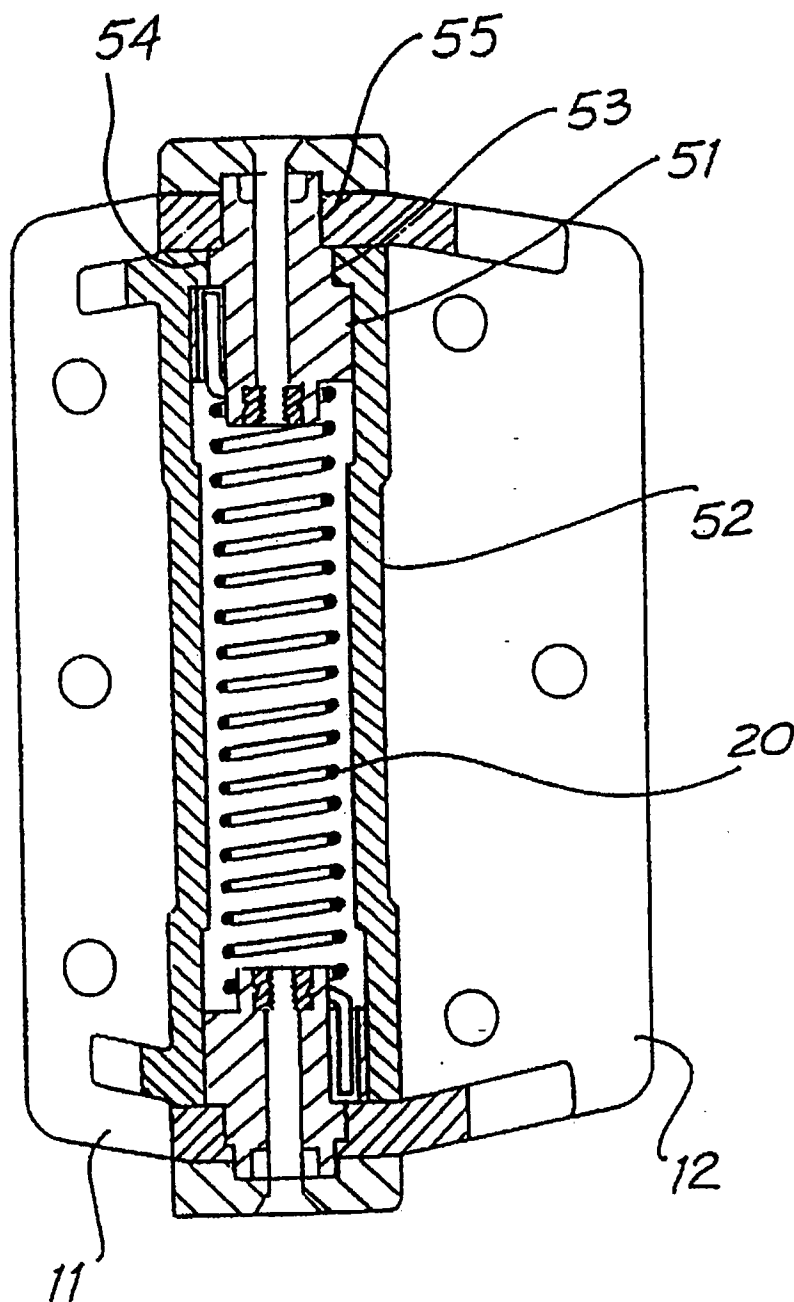


FIG. 6

Exhibit 1

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1 HINGE

This invention relates to a hinge and in particular, a hinge which is biased into either an open or a closed position.

Hinges of the above type are used in many applications. Self closing hinges are often required by law to be employed in safety pool fences to form part of a self closing mechanism for the pool gate. Applications for self opening hinges include access doorways and doors in public toilets.

A typical self closing hinge comprises first and second hinge members formed from pressed metal. A hinge pin interconnects the first and second members and the members are pivotal about the hinge pin such that they are movable between an open and closed position. A helical spring is located around the hinge pin and is connected directly to the first and second hinge members. This helical spring acts as a torsion spring to bias the members into either the open or closed positions.

The problem with the above type of hinge is that adjustment of the torsion acting on the members is often not possible without replacing the spring. In some cases very limited adjustment is possible through tightening of a grub screw located in one of the housings, but in the past this type of adjustment has been found to be ineffective. Furthermore, as the parts of the hinge are made from metal, the performance characteristics of the hinge in the long term can diminish as the parts are susceptible to corrosion.

The aim of the present invention is to provide a hinge which, in at least a preferred embodiment, ameliorates many of the problems of the prior art and provides a hinge which is economic to manufacture yet has improved performance characteristics.

Accordingly, the present invention provides a hinge comprising first and second hinge members coupled together by coupling means to be pivotably movable between an open and a closed position, and a torsion spring having a first end connected to the first hinge member and a second end connected to the coupling means, the coupling means being further arranged to translate torque from the torsion spring to the second hinge member such that the torsion spring biases said hinge members into either the open or the closed position.

By connecting one end of the torsion spring directly to the coupling means, which in turn translates the torsion to the second hinge member, the applicant has found that it enables much greater freedom in the design of the hinge. With this arrangement the coupling member can be arranged to be movable relative to the hinge member to enable adjustment of the torsion acting on the hinge member without the need to replace the spring. Furthermore, it enables the hinge member and the coupling means to be made from plastics material such as a glass reinforced nylon. With this arrangement, all the bearing surfaces within the hinge can be made from the plastics material. This has the benefit that bearings are generally stronger than the bearings formed from the pressed metal members and are less likely to deform out of shape and as such the performance characteristics of the hinge will not diminish in the long term.

In a preferred embodiment, the coupling means includes a coupling element to which the second end of the torsion spring is connected, the coupling element being rotatable relative to the hinge members between a plurality of first positions, wherein rotation of the coupling element between the first positions varies the torque from the torsion spring acting on the coupling element such that there is a predetermined torque level corresponding to each first position and wherein in each first position, the coupling element

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translates its corresponding torque from the torsion spring to the second hinge member.

Preferably the coupling element is movable to a second position wherein it is free to rotate relative to the hinge members. In this second position the coupling element is able to move between the first positions.

In a preferred embodiment the torsion spring is in the form of a helical spring and the coupling element is biased into the first position by the helical spring. In this arrangement to move the coupling element to the second position it is necessary to compress the helical spring.

Preferably the first hinge incorporates a cylindrical housing having a first and a second end and in which the torsion spring is arranged to be located. In this arrangement the second hinge member incorporates parallel spaced flanges which are arranged to be located over the first and second ends of the housing. Preferably the coupling means comprises a first coupling element which couples the first flange to the first end of the housing and a second coupling element which is arranged to couple the second end of the housing to the second flange.

One preferred form of the invention will now be described by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a top view of the hinge embodying the present invention in a closed position;

FIG. 2 is the hinge of FIG. 1 in an open position;

FIG. 3 is a sectional plan view of the hinge of FIG. 1 along section line A—A;

FIG. 4 is the sectional view of FIG. 3 with the cap removed and the first coupling element in the second position;

FIG. 5 is an angled view of the embodiment shown in FIGS. 1 to 4, with the cylindrical housing shown partly cut away; and

FIG. 6 shows a second embodiment of the present invention in a sectional plan view.

As illustrated in FIGS. 1 to 3, a hinge 10 is disclosed comprising hinge members 11 and 12 which are typically made from moulded glass reinforced nylon. The first hinge member 11 comprises an outer portion 13 arranged to be secured to a structure (not shown) such as a door frame or a gate post through apertures 14. The first hinge member further includes an inner portion 15 which comprises a cylindrical housing 16 having first and second open ends (17 and 18 respectively). A seat 19 is located within the housing 16 adjacent the second end 18.

A helical steel spring 20 (shown in phantom) is arranged to be located within the housing 16 and has a first end 21 which is arranged to be keyed to the seat 19 through recess 22. In this way, the first end 21 of the spring 20 is secured relative to the first hinge member 11.

The second hinge member incorporates an outer portion 23 which is similar in construction to the outer portion 13 of the first member 11. The outer portion 23 includes apertures 24 which are arranged to connect the second hinge member 12 to a door or gate (not shown). The second hinge member 12 further incorporates an inner portion 25 comprising two spaced flange members 26 and 27. The flange members are arranged to be located over the first and second ends (17 and 18) of the housing and both the flange members incorporate apertures 28 (FIG. 4) and 29 which communicate with the respective ends (17 and 18) of the cylindrical housing 16.

First and second coupling elements 30 and 43 are arranged to couple the first hinge member 11 to the second hinge member 12 in a manner which enables the flange member 26 and 27 to pivot about the housing 16 such that they are movable from a closed position as shown in FIG. 1 to an open position as shown in FIG. 2.

Exhibit 1

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The first coupling element 30 incorporates a head portion 32 and a body portion 33. In a first position as shown in FIG. 3, the head portion 32 is arranged to be located in the aperture 28 of the flange 26 with the body portion 33 located within the housing 16. As will be further explained below, in the first position, the first coupling element 30 is secured relative to the flange member 26 by virtue of the engagement of the head portion 32 within the aperture 28 such that the second hinge member 12 is caused to rotate about the housing 16 with rotation of the first coupling element 30.

In contrast, the outer wall surface 34 of the body portion 33 is arranged to slidably engage the inner wall surface 35 of the housing 16. In this way, the outer wall surface 34 of the body portion cooperates with the inner wall surface 35 of the housing to provide one of the bearing surfaces about which the first hinge member 11 moves relative to the second hinge member 12 between the open and the closed positions.

In addition, the body portion 33 of the first coupling element 30 incorporates a recess 36 into which the second end 37 of the spring 20 is arranged to be keyed. In this way, the spring 20 is securely connected to the first coupling element 30.

As indicated above, in the first position, the head portion 32 of the first coupling element 30 is arranged to engage the aperture 28. As shown in FIG. 5 the head portion of the first coupling element incorporates two sections, namely a top section 38 which is a circular cross section and an intermediate section 39 which is hexagonal in cross section. The top and intermediate sections are sized such that the diameter of the circular top section 38 is the same as the minor axis of the hexagonal intermediate section 39. Furthermore, the top section 38 incorporates a slot 40 suitable for accommodating a screw driver (not shown).

The aperture 28 is shaped to correspond with the top section 38 and intermediate section 39 of the head portion and as such incorporates a corresponding circular shaped portion 41 and hexagonally shaped portion 42.

When in the first position, the head portion is arranged such that the top section 38 is located in the corresponding circular shaped part 41 of the aperture 28 and the intermediate section 39 is located in the corresponding hexagonal shaped portion 42 of the aperture 28. With this arrangement the second hinge member 12 and the first coupling element 30 are coupled together and rotate together about the housing 16.

The first coupling element 30 is movable along the axis of the housing to a second position as shown in FIG. 4. To move from the first to the second position it is necessary to compress the spring 20. Once in the second position, the intermediate section 39 of the first coupling element 30 is no longer located within the hexagonally shaped portion 42 of the aperture 28. As a consequence the first coupling element 30 is uncoupled from the second hinge member 12 and is able to rotate relative to both the first and second hinge members within the housing 16.

Furthermore, as the intermediate portion is hexagonally shaped, when in the second position, the first coupling element 30 can be rotated relative to the second hinge member and in one 360° revolution, there will be six different positions wherein the hexagonally shaped intermediate section 39 will align with the hexagonally shaped portion 42 of the aperture 28.

The second coupling element 43 extends through the aperture 29 and into the second end 18 of the housing 16. In contrast to the first coupling element 30, the second coupling element 43 is secured relative to the housing 16 but is rotatable relative to the second hinge member 12.

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The second coupling element 43 is secured relative to the housing 16 by being bolted to the seat 19. Typically a bolt (not shown) passes through the second coupling element 43 and engages with a corresponding thread or nut (not shown) formed in the seat 19. To further assist in securing the second coupling element 43 to the seat 19, the second coupling element incorporates a recess 44 which cooperates with the recess 22 located in the seat 19 and is arranged to receive the end portion of the first end 21 of the spring 20. This effectively keys the second coupling element 43 to the seat 19.

With the arrangement of the second coupling element, the wall surface 45 of the second coupling element 43 cooperates with the internal surface 46 of the aperture 29 to provide the other of the bearing surfaces about which the hinge members 11 and 12 rotate from the open to the closed position.

A cap 47 is located on the top of the first flange member 26 and is removably mounted to the first coupling element 30. A brass insert 48 is provided in the lower end of the coupling element 30 and is aligned with a central bore 49 extending through the coupling element 30. The brass insert is a cylindrical tube having an internal thread which is arranged to receive a screw for connecting the cap 47 to the coupling element 30 (see FIG. 5). This cap 47 covers the head portion 32 of the first coupling element and is shaped to have the same profile as that of the second coupling element.

The hinge is arranged to operate as follows:

Depending on whether the hinge 10 is to be a self opening or self closing hinge, a suitable helical spring 20 (ie. left or right hand wound) is chosen. To assemble the various elements of the hinge together, it is merely necessary to locate the spring 20 in the housing 16 with its first end 21 in the recess 22. The first coupling element 30 is then connected to the second end of the spring and is forced against the spring to be located wholly within the housing 16. The second hinge member 12 is then positioned such that the flange members (26,27) are located over the ends (17,18) of the housing with the apertures (28,29) in the flanges aligned with ends (17,18) of the housing. At this position the first coupling element 30 is able to move from being in a position wholly within the housing 16, to a position wherein its head portion 32 engages the aperture 28 in the first position. The second coupling element 43 is then secured to the seat 19 and the cap 47 secured to the first coupling element 43. The hinge 10 is now fully assembled.

The spring acts as a torsion spring and as such resists the motion of its first end 21 relative to its second end 37. As the first end is connected to the housing 16 through the seat 19 and the second end 37 is connected to the first coupling element 30, the spring 20 biases the first coupling element 30 into a predetermined position relative to the housing 16. However, when in the first position, the first coupling element 30 is coupled relative to the second hinge member 12 and as such the torque force of the spring 20 is translated to the second hinge member 12. In this way, the spring 20 biases the hinge members (11,12) into a predetermined position and the hinge is arranged that this position will correspond to either the open or the closed position.

Furthermore, the actual torque acting on the hinge members (11,12) can be varied by rotation of the first coupling element 30 relative to the first and second flange member. This is achieved by forcing the first coupling element 30 to the second position, against the resistive force generated by compression of the spring 20. Once in the second position the first coupling element 30 is uncoupled from the second

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hinge member and is able to be rotated relative to both the first and second hinge members.

To enable the first coupling element 30 to locate into the first position it is necessary that the hexagonally shaped intermediate section 39 is aligned to the hexagonally shaped portion 42 of the aperture 28 and in the rotation of the first coupling element through 360°, the head portion 32 will align in six different positions with the hexagonally shaped portion 42 of the aperture 28 and furthermore, at each different aligned position, the torque acting from the spring on the first coupling element 30 will be different from the torque generated when the first coupling element 30 is in any other of the aligned positions.

Once in any one of these aligned positions, the first coupling element can be moved into the first position wherein the torque force corresponding to that aligned position is translated to the second hinge member 12.

Consequently, the hinge enables the torque force acting on the hinge members to bias the hinge member 12 into either the open or closed position to be varied. Furthermore, with the arrangement of the coupling elements, all the bearing surfaces can be formed from structural plastics material and furthermore the actual bearing surface is greatly enlarged as compared to a typical hinge using a hinge pin.

Furthermore, as the coupling elements and the hinge members can be all formed from structural plastics and as the assembly of the hinge is very simple, the hinge arrangement can be economically manufactured and the applicant has found that the cost of manufacture is approximately half that as compared to prior art hinge arrangements incorporating a metal hinge pin and pressed metal hinge members.

As shown in FIG. 6, a second embodiment of the present invention incorporates two coupling elements 50, 51 at either end of a cylindrical housing 52 which is effectively the same as cylindrical housing 18 in the first embodiment. The coupling elements 50 and 51 are substantially identical to the coupling element 30 and operate in a similar fashion. The advantage of having two coupling elements one at each end of the cylindrical housing 52, can be explained as follows. In the first embodiment it is only possible to adjust the bias of the torsion spring 20 by inserting a screw driver into the recess 40 and depressing the coupling element 30 so that the engaging hexagonal surfaces of the intermediate section 39 and hexagonally shaped portion 42 are disengaged. By turning the screw driver, the coupling element 30 is also turned about its central longitudinal axis, thus, its orientation is changed. Thus, by releasing pressure on the coupling element 30, its intermediate section 39 will again engage the hexagonally shaped portion 42. But, because the torque applied by the torsion spring will now be different, the result will be that the torsion spring 20 will bias the second hinge member 12 in a different position with respect to the first hinge member 11.

By having coupling elements at both ends of the cylindrical housing 52, the bias supplied by the torsion spring 20 can be changed at either end of the cylindrical housing 52.

It should also be noted that in the second embodiment, the coupling element 51 does not actually have its intermediate section 53 (corresponding to intermediate section 39 in FIGS. 1 to 4) shaped to match that of the internal surface of the flange 55 of the second hinge member (corresponding to flange 26 in the first embodiment). Instead, the intermediate section 53 has its external surface shaped to engage a matching shaped surface 54 of the first hinge member. This ensures that one end of the torsion spring is connected to the first hinge member 11 and the other end is connected to the second hinge member 12.

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What is claimed is:

1. A hinge, comprising a first hinge element including a hollow cylindrical housing having longitudinal central axis and a hinge body portion having means for securing said first hinge element to a structure, a second hinge element including first and second spaced apart end pieces receiving the cylindrical housing of the first hinge element therebetween, and a hinge body portion arranged to be secured to a second structure, biasing means being located within the cylindrical housing and coupling the first hinge element to a coupling element, said coupling element having a first portion received within one end of the cylindrical housing and having a cylindrical bearing surface bearing against an inner wall of the cylindrical housing, whereby the biasing means is arranged to restrain relative rotation of the coupling element with respect to the first hinge element about said central axis, the coupling element further including a second portion having a first engagement surface means being received within an aperture provided in the first end piece of the second hinge element, said aperture having a correspondingly shaped mating engagement surface means for preventing relative between said second hinge element and said coupling element, the biasing means also resiliently biasing the coupling element in a direction axially outwardly of the cylindrical housing along said central axis urging the second portion to engage with the aperture of the first end piece so that when the second hinge element is pivoted with respect to the first hinge element the coupling element rotates with the second hinge element and the bearing surface of the first portion rotates against the inner wall of the cylindrical housing.

2. A hinge in accordance with claim 1, wherein the engagement surface means of the coupling element is disengageable from the corresponding mating engagement surface means of the first end of the second hinge element by moving the coupling element against the bias of the biasing means axially inwardly along the central axis towards the cylindrical housing and torsion applied by the biasing means between the first and second hinge elements, via the coupling element, may be adjusted by rotating the engagement surface means relative to each other and subsequently releasing the coupling element to cause the engagement surface means to re-engage in a new relative orientation.

3. A hinge in accordance with claim 1, wherein the biasing means is a torsion spring.

4. A hinge in accordance with claim 1, the end pieces of the second hinge element comprising respective flanges, each flange having an aperture therethrough.

5. A hinge in accordance with claim 1, the second end piece of the second hinge element bearing on a further coupling element received within the opposite end of the cylindrical housing to the first coupling element and the second end piece being rotatable relative to the further coupling element.

6. A hinge in accordance with claim 5, the further coupling element including a further engagement surface arranged to engage with a corresponding further engagement surface within the cylindrical housing in the first hinge element, the further coupling element being moveable against the bias of the biasing means to disengage the further engagement surface whereby the orientation of the further engagement surface relative to the cylindrical housing may be changed in order to change the bias applied by the biasing means between the first and second hinge elements.

* * * * *

Exhibit 1

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 5,584,100
APPLICATION NO. : 08/190024
DATED : December 17, 1996
INVENTOR(S) : David Doyle, Neil Dunne and Mark Cumming

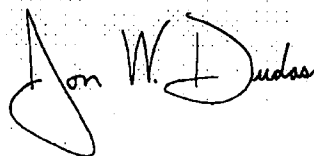
Page 1 of 1

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

Column 6, line 23, insert --rotation-- after "relative."

Signed and Sealed this

Fourteenth Day of August, 2007

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jon W. Dudas", is written over a faint, dotted rectangular background.

JON W. DUDAS
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office

Exhibit 1

.prodItems ul { margin-left: -17px; }



[Home](#) [Company Profile](#) [Products](#)

Keyword

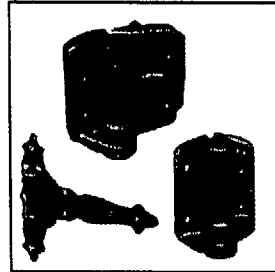
Search

[About Us](#) | [D&D History](#) | [Quality Assurance](#) | [Gate Hinges](#) | [Gate Locks](#) | [Gate Catches](#)

Gate Hinges

TruClose Regular

- Standard
- Alignment Legs
- Round Post
- Mini Multi
- Deco Mold

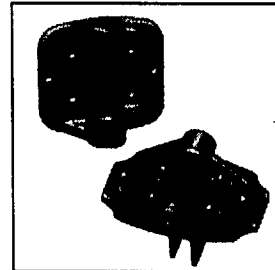


Regular

The TruClose Regular hinge range are suitable for gates weighing maximum gate load up to 550lb/250kg. A number of options are available. [View TruClose Regular Products](#)

TruClose Heavy Duty

- Standard
- Alignment Legs
- Round Post
- Multi Adjust

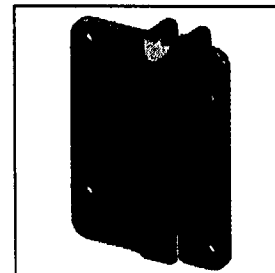


Heavy Duty

The TruClose Heavy Duty hinge range are suitable for larger gates. A number of options are available. [View TruClose Heavy Duty Products](#)

KwikFit

- Adjustable Tension
- Fixed Tension
- Plain Pivot



Economical General Purpose Hinges

KwikFit gate hinges are the perfect choice for lightweight gates. A number of varieties of hinges, as well as optional additions, are available. [View KwikFit Products](#)

Exhibit 2

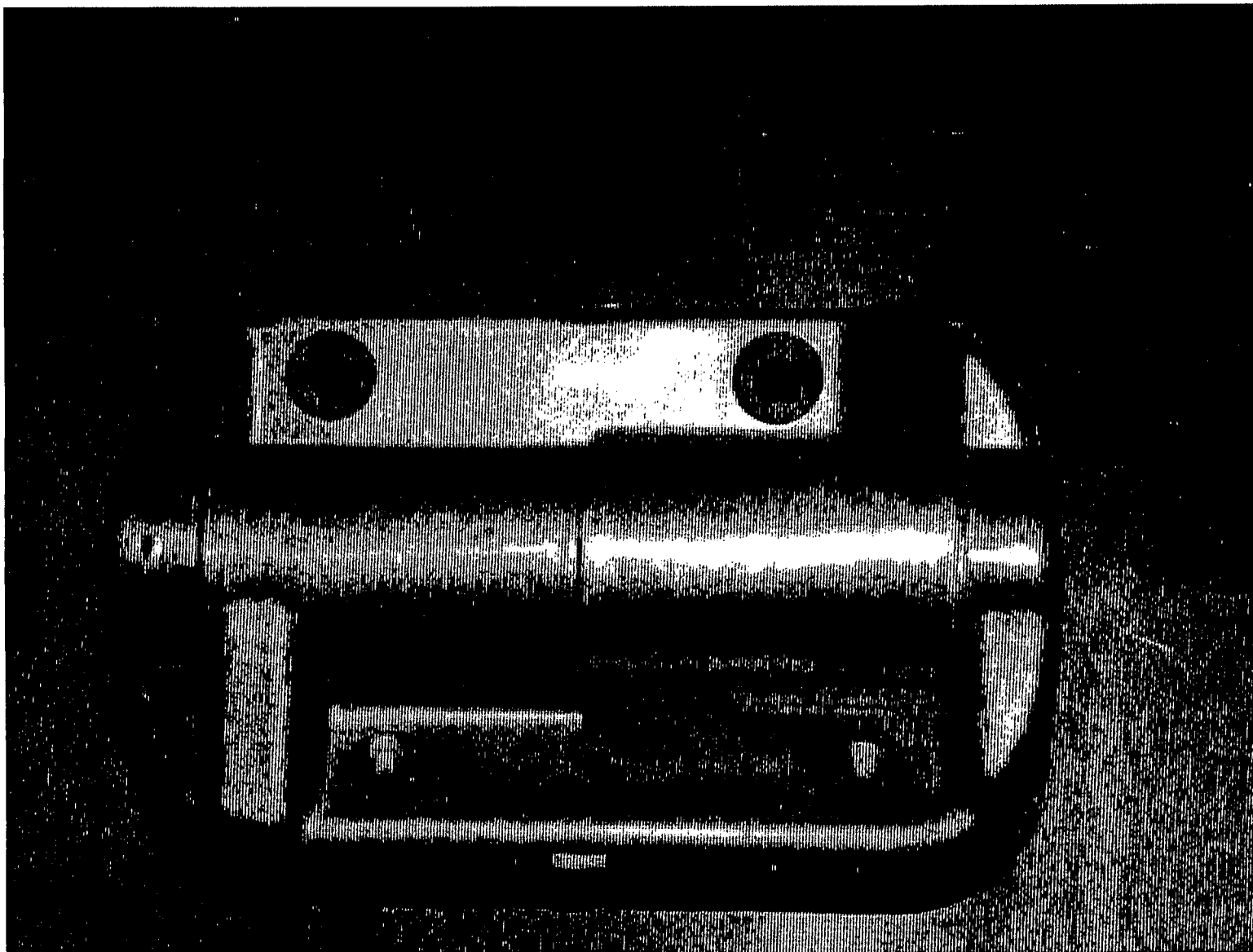


Exhibit 3

**UNITED STATES
DISTRICT COURT**
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN DIEGO DIVISION

147315 - SR

**February 06, 2008
12:55:32**

Civ Fil Non-Pris

USAO #: 08CV0236 CIV. FIL.

Judge.: WILLIAM Q HAYES

Amount.: \$350.00 CK

Check#: BC#10074

Total-> \$350.00

FROM: D&D GROUP PTY. LTD. V.
NATIONWIDE INDUSTRIES
CIVIL FILING

JS 44 (Rev. 11/04)

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS

D & D Group Pty Ltd, an Australian corp., (See Attachment A)

(b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Frenchs Forest, Australia
(EXCEPT IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES)

(c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number)

Gary Anderson, Esq. of Fulwider Patton LLP, 200 Oceangate, Ste. 1550,
Long Beach, CA 90802, (562) 432-0453**DEFENDANTS**

Nationwide Industries, Inc., a Florida corporation

County of Residence of First Listed Defendant San Diego County
(IN U.S. PLAINTIFF CASES ONLY)NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE
LAND INVOLVED.

Attorneys (If Known)

'08 CV 0236 WQH POR**II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION** (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☐ 1 U.S. Government Plaintiff ☒ 3 Federal Question (U.S. Government Not a Party)
- ☐ 2 U.S. Government Defendant ☐ 4 Diversity (Indicate Citizenship of Parties in Item III)

III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant)

- | | PTF | DEF | | PTF | DEF |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Citizen of This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | Incorporated or Principal Place of Business in This State | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Citizen of Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | Incorporated and Principal Place of Business in Another State | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | Foreign Nation | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only)

CONTRACT	TORTS	FORFEITURE/PENALTY	BANKRUPTCY	OTHER STATUTES
<input type="checkbox"/> 110 Insurance <input type="checkbox"/> 120 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 130 Miller Act <input type="checkbox"/> 140 Negotiable Instrument <input type="checkbox"/> 150 Recovery of Overpayment & Enforcement of Judgment <input type="checkbox"/> 151 Medicare Act <input type="checkbox"/> 152 Recovery of Defaulted Student Loans (Excl. Veterans) <input type="checkbox"/> 153 Recovery of Overpayment of Veteran's Benefits <input type="checkbox"/> 160 Stockholders' Suits <input type="checkbox"/> 190 Other Contract <input type="checkbox"/> 195 Contract Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 196 Franchise	PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 310 Airplane <input type="checkbox"/> 315 Airplane Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 320 Assault, Libel & Slander <input type="checkbox"/> 330 Federal Employers' Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 340 Marine <input type="checkbox"/> 345 Marine Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 350 Motor Vehicle <input type="checkbox"/> 355 Motor Vehicle Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 360 Other Personal Injury PERSONAL INJURY <input type="checkbox"/> 362 Personal Injury - Med. Malpractice <input type="checkbox"/> 365 Personal Injury - Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 368 Asbestos Personal Injury Product Liability PERSONAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 370 Other Fraud <input type="checkbox"/> 371 Truth in Lending <input type="checkbox"/> 380 Other Personal Property Damage <input type="checkbox"/> 385 Property Damage Product Liability	<input type="checkbox"/> 610 Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> 620 Other Food & Drug <input type="checkbox"/> 625 Drug Related Seizure of Property 21 USC 881 <input type="checkbox"/> 630 Liquor Laws <input type="checkbox"/> 640 R.R. & Truck <input type="checkbox"/> 650 Airline Regs. <input type="checkbox"/> 660 Occupational Safety/Health <input type="checkbox"/> 690 Other	<input type="checkbox"/> 422 Appeal 28 USC 158 <input type="checkbox"/> 423 Withdrawal 28 USC 157 PROPERTY RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 820 Copyrights <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 830 Patent <input type="checkbox"/> 840 Trademark	<input type="checkbox"/> 400 State Reapportionment <input type="checkbox"/> 410 Antitrust <input type="checkbox"/> 430 Banks and Banking <input type="checkbox"/> 450 Commerce <input type="checkbox"/> 460 Deportation <input type="checkbox"/> 470 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations <input type="checkbox"/> 480 Consumer Credit <input type="checkbox"/> 490 Cable/Sat TV <input type="checkbox"/> 810 Selective Service <input type="checkbox"/> 850 Securities/Commodities/Exchange <input type="checkbox"/> 875 Customer Challenge 12 USC 3410 <input type="checkbox"/> 890 Other Statutory Actions <input type="checkbox"/> 891 Agricultural Acts <input type="checkbox"/> 892 Economic Stabilization Act <input type="checkbox"/> 893 Environmental Matters <input type="checkbox"/> 894 Energy Allocation Act <input type="checkbox"/> 895 Freedom of Information Act <input type="checkbox"/> 900 Appeal of Fee Determination Under Equal Access to Justice <input type="checkbox"/> 950 Constitutionality of State Statutes
REAL PROPERTY <input type="checkbox"/> 210 Land Condemnation <input type="checkbox"/> 220 Foreclosure <input type="checkbox"/> 230 Rent Lease & Ejectment <input type="checkbox"/> 240 Torts to Land <input type="checkbox"/> 245 Tort Product Liability <input type="checkbox"/> 290 All Other Real Property	CIVIL RIGHTS <input type="checkbox"/> 441 Voting <input type="checkbox"/> 442 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 443 Housing/Accommodations <input type="checkbox"/> 444 Welfare <input type="checkbox"/> 445 Amer. w/Disabilities - Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 446 Amer. w/Disabilities - Other <input type="checkbox"/> 440 Other Civil Rights	PRISONER PETITIONS <input type="checkbox"/> 510 Motions to Vacate Sentence Habeas Corpus: <input type="checkbox"/> 530 General <input type="checkbox"/> 535 Death Penalty <input type="checkbox"/> 540 Mandamus & Other <input type="checkbox"/> 550 Civil Rights <input type="checkbox"/> 555 Prison Condition	LABOR <input type="checkbox"/> 710 Fair Labor Standards Act <input type="checkbox"/> 720 Labor/Mgmt. Relations <input type="checkbox"/> 730 Labor/Mgmt. Reporting & Disclosure Act <input type="checkbox"/> 740 Railway Labor Act <input type="checkbox"/> 790 Other Labor Litigation <input type="checkbox"/> 791 Empl. Ret. Inc. Security Act	SOCIAL SECURITY <input type="checkbox"/> 861 HIA (1395ff) <input type="checkbox"/> 862 Black Lung (923) <input type="checkbox"/> 863 DIWC/DIWW (405(g)) <input type="checkbox"/> 864 SSID Title XVI <input type="checkbox"/> 865 RSI (405(g)) FEDERAL TAX SUITS <input type="checkbox"/> 870 Taxes (U.S. Plaintiff or Defendant) <input type="checkbox"/> 871 IRS—Third Party 26 USC 7609

V. ORIGIN

(Place an "X" in One Box Only)

- ☒ 1 Original Proceeding ☐ 2 Removed from State Court ☐ 3 Remanded from Appellate Court ☐ 4 Reinstated or Reopened ☐ 5 Transferred from another district (specify) ☐ 6 Multidistrict Litigation ☐ 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION

Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity):

35 U.S.C. § 271

Brief description of cause:

Defendant has infringed Plaintiffs' U.S. Patent No. 5,584,100.

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT:☐ CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23DEMAND \$ Damages

CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint:

JURY DEMAND: ☒ Yes ☐ No**VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY**

(See instructions):

JUDGE

DOCKET NUMBER

DATE

2/4/08

SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

RECEIPT #

147315

AMOUNT

350.

APPLYING IFP

JUDGE

MAG. JUDGE

2/6/08

m

ATTACHMENT A – CIVIL COVER SHEET

(Plaintiffs cont.)

D & D Technologies Pty Ltd, an Australian corporation; and
D & D Technologies (USA), Inc., a California corporation

PLAINTIFFS